

VOLUME 3.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1898.

NUMBER 264

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR BY TUESDAY.

President Now Working on Message to Congress. Country as Active as If in War.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 2.—War by Tuesday is the latest news. The president is now working on his message. This will simply contain the record of events so far. Congress will do the rest.

The present temper of that body is too well known to admit of doubt. Spain will say nothing more. Negotiations are closed between the two nations. Cuba is to be declared free and war will follow.

It is possible that the message may not come until Tuesday. Congress will probably wait for it but not longer than that. Meanwhile both nations are girding for the struggle. This country is as active as if war was in progress.

WORKING ON MESSAGE.

There Will Be No Doubt About Its Position.

Washington, April 2.—A prominent member of the house said today that the president in his message will recommend action which will be perfectly satisfactory to the Republicans and which will rally them and the country to his support.

The diplomatic correspondence will be such that the country will be proud of it. The message may not be sent until Tuesday. The main affair will probably not be touched upon. This is regarded as unfortunate.

Suit for \$12.

Ladies' suits made of all wool imported. Monoco serges, body and sleeves of jackets lined with rhadame lining, skirt lined with percale, all seams are finished, velvetine binding. As an example of our good values we offer them at \$12.

Dress Skirts.

These garments come in large variety of cloths, prices and styles. Great care has been taken that they should hang just right; thus an important point of a well fitting skirt was secured. Prices range from 98c to \$20.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

The Prospect of War.

Washington, April 2.—President McKinley has reached the end of the road in his diplomatic negotiations with Spain. Whatever action is taken now must be taken by congress, and to congress the whole matter will be referred in a case which the president is preparing. His message will probably be issued today. It could not go before the session neither house nor senate was in session today. It will hardly be held beyond Monday, because the president was informed yesterday morning that congress could not be held before that day.

The members of the foreign relations committee called at the White House yesterday morning. The president asked them if it would not be possible to keep congress patient a week longer, so that he might have ample time to prepare an elaborate message. He was told that this was impossible, but that it might be possible to restrain congress until Wednesday or Thursday. They went to the capitol and informed their colleagues of what they had said. The proposition was not favorably received, and the chairman of the committee was requested to go back and tell the president that it would not do to delay beyond Monday, and that unless a message were received by that time congress would surely take the matter into its own hands.

It was evident that President McKinley was indulging what seemed like a forlorn hope in thinking that he could induce these men to give him the time necessary to arrange a peaceful settlement. "If I had 30 days," he is quoted as having said, "I feel that I could make an honorable and peaceful conclusion of the whole matter."

But three days are all that the president has now, and it certainly seems unlikely that he can get any more on what is really an expectation that cannot be put into very tangible shape. He is known to have received confidential information, unofficially, but directly, which indicatess to his mind that General Gomez and the other leaders of the insurgents in the field, who are the real Cuban leaders, rather than the mere representatives in Washington and New York, do not desire armed intervention by the United States, much less a declaration of war against Spain, nor even immediately a recognition of the independence of Cuba, although they will be ready for that shortly.

It is difficult to get at the explanation of this fact, as the president's information on this point is zealously guarded, but as nearly as those to whom he has talked about it can judge, some attempt is on foot to make an agreement between the Cuban insurgents and the Cuban autonomists, which will bring the great majority of the people in Cuba to the point of declaring that they desire independence, and so will take away officially the force of the statement made in the appeal to the president, submitted by representatives of the Cuban autonomists, that the majority of the people in Cuba do not sympathize with the insurgents. The president, in addition to this, has information which induces him to believe that upon such a showing as might be made by such a combination Spain would be, as she intimated in her counter proposition, willing to accept the vote of the Cuban parliament to be elected next month and to meet on the 4th of May.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

Men's Clothing AND

Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

BY TELEGRAPH

READY FOR FLIGHT.

Spanish Boy King's Life May Be In Danger. Answers of Powers Called Satisfactory.

Berlin, April 2.—The German ambassador to Madrid reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family Jan outbreak unless the differences between the United States and Spain are soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming a more active form. The royal family fears especially pronouncements from Weyler and the military quarter.

Everything is prepared at the royal castle for instant flight. The boy king is to be taken to San Lucas De Barameda, an Andalusian port where a yacht is kept ready to sail. Replies to the queen's letter asking for intervention by European powers are reported to have been wholly satisfactory.

That Spanish Flotilla.

Madrid, April 2.—The statement cabled last night that the Spanish flotilla had reached Porto Rico was taken from a newspaper here. Investigation shows it to be erroneous.

The flotilla is now reported at the Cape Verde islands, coaling up. It will take them 26 days more to reach Porto Rico.

Where Spanish Cruisers are Going.

New York, April 2.—The World today says its despatch boat followed the Spanish cruisers, Vizcaya and Oquendo, and saw them disappear around point Guanes, headed on a direct line for Porto Rico. It is believed they will await the Spanish torpedo fleet there.

Naval Cadets Hurried Off.

Annapolis, Md., April 2.—The naval cadets of the first class this morning received peremptory orders to join their ships at once. Diplomas were given them today without the customary final examination.

Autonomists Ask For Peace.

Washington, April 2.—President Gávez of the "honorable government of Cuba" says in an appeal to President McKinley: "The honorable government of Cuba hopes that the president of the United States, faithful to the noble traditions of the great North American republic, will consider and respect the rights of the Cuban people, not permitting violence to prevail; it also hopes that he will contribute by powerful action to the re-establishment of peace in Cuba under the sovereignty of the mother country, and with a home rule government equal for all, and which might be still improved so as to inspire the confidence of everyone." The home rule government of this island, which is a Cuban government, protests energetically against the falsehoods of a part of the American press, published with the malignant intention of fanning passions, making it appear that injustice and brutal force reign in Cuba and that home rule has failed before even the colonial parliament has taken its seat, and when experience cannot yet tell whether the new regime will answer or not. There is no good faith in these stories. As was said by the immortal Washington, "honesty is the best policy." The Cuban parliament is about to meet, and both the spirit of America and the principles of right demand respect for the will of the majority of the people."

The Flying Squadron.

Washington, April 2.—The flying squadron is to remain in Hampton roads for the present at least. This announcement is made by Secretary Long, and sets at rest the reports that a movement of the squadron was imminent. The secretary believes that the present rendezvous of the squadron is the most available one from which the ships under Commodore Schley can operate in carrying out the purpose for which it was formed, that is, the protection of the north Atlantic seaboard.

The department discussed the question of ordering the ships to sea, presumably, though not officially stated, in connection with the approach of the Spanish flotilla, which has reached Porto Rico. It has been an open secret that the naval authorities have regarded the approach of the Spanish flotilla with apprehension. After considering the matter, however, it was decided that no orders would be issued looking to the movement of the squadron. While the decision is understood to have been based primarily upon the fact that it would be unwise to remove the ships from their strategic position, yet it is believed that diplomatic considerations also had some weight. It was pointed out that the sending of the squadron in the direction of the West Indies, even through its mission were not to intercept the flotilla, would be regarded as a hostile act not warranted by the present condition of affairs. It is also understood that it was deemed wise not to permit any movement of the flying squadron whatever just at present, as public interest being so largely centered upon it, such a movement would be liable to misconstruction and give rise to rumors which would tend only to aggravate the situation.

Supplementing the action by the navy department in requesting governors of states to drill and equip the naval militia so as to be ready for any emergency, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has sent letters to the governors of those sea-coast states not having such organizations to take steps looking to the formation of naval militia so far as is possible under the state laws. It is hoped that these states will promptly acquiesce in the department's request.

Open Letter to Phelps.

New York, April 2.—A high authority on international law, Charles H. Butler, has issued an open letter to ex-Minister E. J. Phelps in response to the public letter on the Cuban question recently

Easter Opening Sale

Our Easter opening sale beginning today and lasting until Easter promises to be the trading event of the season in the purchase of men's and boys' apparel and especially the low price event of the season and that is what will be sure to interest all. Not at the end of the season when every one has bought and goods are old but with stock to have your pick at sale prices.

Men's Attire

Including suits of latest design at 5 to \$10 and 7.50, 10 and \$12. Top Coats 6 to 20, sale prices 10 and 12. Men's hats, gloves and neckwear at popular prices all new for Easter and many genuine sale bargains.

Boys' Apparel

Should come first in the dressing up for Easter for who does not like to see the wee boys dressed up? All wool suit ages 3 to 15, 1.50 to \$5 with extra value 2.50 to \$8.50. Waists, caps, neckwear, hosiery, etc., at popular prices. Every boy purchasing goods will receive an acceptable souvenir. Special confirmation suit \$8.50 for this sale. See our windows. Buy early in the week to avoid the crowds.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7 1-3 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

LEROY W. DAVIS, 37 Eagle St.
Up to date music store.

Town Talk

It is the talk of the town that everyone goes where the crowd goes. And the FORCED SALE at The Ray Shoe Co.'s Store of HIGH GRADE GOODS was never offered before in this city and people should not miss an opportunity of their life time. Their stock will be sold out by April 1, as the store is leased to other parties. Come at once to

The Ray Shoe Company.

OPPOSITE WILSON HOUSE

An Exceptional

Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

Spring Lamb Opening.

We have just received the finest and most choice lot of native spring lambs ever brought to North Adams—from the farm of Senator Hickox of South Williamstown.

Other Specialties:

MINT, LETTUCE, RADISHES, TOMATOES. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds. STRAWBERRIES, finest yet received of the crop of 1898.

Butter and Eggs Headquarters.

Strictly fresh eggs 20 for 25c. 7 dozen for \$1.

BEST OF SERVICE. QUICK DELIVERY.

Stockwell & Rosston,

22 Main Street.

Ice of Tested Purity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the Howland Pond at Zylonite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

J. H. ORR & CO.

AT WILLIAMSTOWN

A Quiet Wedding—A Pleasant Reception.

A Quiet Wedding

Harry Evans of this town and Miss Amanda Johnson of Greenwich, N. Y., were married Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the house of the groom's father, William Evans, on Water street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Edward Wilson in the presence of a small company of relatives. Refreshments were served. The couple took no wedding tour. They will make their home for the present with the groom's parents.

A Pleasant Reception

The reception given in high school hall Friday evening to the senior class by the juniors was a well attended and very pleasant social event. The evening was passed in a social way and refreshments were served. This reception is an annual event and is one of the bright spots in the social life of the high school.

Williamstown Town Talk

The spring opening at Wells' millinery store will occur Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7. All ladies are hereby invited. No cars will be sent out.

The fair to be held by E. P. Hopkins post and Woman's Relief corps will probably open Monday evening, April 18, and continue during the week. All the various attractions of such an entertainment will be provided. The fair will be held in Grand Army hall.

April came in with a bracing air and in the shade the ground remained frozen all day Friday. Many predict that the month will be colder than March was. They say the wind was in a northerly direction on the 20th of March, the day the sun "crossed the line," which is believed by weather observers to indicate a cold, late spring.

A son was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason. There are a few cases of chicken pox in town.

Dr. J. H. Denison will preach in the college church Sunday morning.

Professor Russell will address the seniors Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Class Baseball association has elected officers as follows: President, Quinn, '98; vice-president, Vrooman, '99;

and treasurer, Humphrey, '00.

Manager Upham of the freshman baseball team has arranged a schedule of 16 games including the class league games.

A petition to the legislature for a state reservation on Greyhound is posted in Hopkins hall and has received nearly 300 signatures.

The Fitchburg railroad offers reduced rates to Boston and return from April 5 to April 16 for the benefit of instructors and students who will go away for the Easter recess. The fare for the round trip will be \$5 and the reduction will apply only to college people.

Turkish Bagdad window curtains have been hung in the Cosmopolitan club rooms by G. M. Hopkins.

A 15-cent supper will be served in the Baptist church at Sweet's Corners Friday evening, April 8.

Business at the Boston Finishing works is fairly good and the outlook for still further improvement is considered very bright.

James Gibbs, Peter Lester and Clarence Prindell were in Newfane, Vt., this week as witness in the suit against the Fitchburg railroad to recover for the loss of the lives of four North Adams young men by a crossing accident at Pownal in 1885.

A few April fool jokes were sprung Friday on the unsuspecting.

F. O. Noble is confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. Cordelia Sabine of North Adams called on friends in town Friday.

Mrs. N. J. Baron entertained friends Wednesday evening at her home on Water street.

C. L. Lapham of Hancock visited Mr. and Mrs. D. N. White Friday.

Baseball practice, which began earlier than usual this spring, is now held daily on Weston field. There are many candidates for positions.

Miss Florence Chittenden has taken a position as clerk in the postoffice.

Mark Spooner, who was recently taken to the North Adams hospital, is slowly but steadily improving. He was sick for a long time before going to the hospital.

Charles Spooner has gone to Lenox to work.

Samuel Starkweather visited Holyoke and Albany a few days ago on business. While in Albany he stopped at the Globe hotel, conducted by F. K. McLaughlin, who has an excellent location, a good house and bright prospects.

Green River grange had a lively social time Friday evening. The question of woman suffrage was warmly debated and afterwards came a sugar eat, dancing, games, etc. There was a good attendance and the occasion was enjoyed by all.

The new organ in St. John's church will be used Sunday for the first time.

There will be communion service at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

At the Methodist church Sunday evening Rev. Edward Wilson will preface his remarks with a short talk on the trouble between Spain and the United States.

Mrs. W. B. Clark will assist in the singing.

Pyrocura

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

The Orient bicycle made by the William Manufacturing Co. is meeting with a great sale here. Its beautiful and symmetrical lines and fine finish is fully appreciated. It is safe to predict that the Orient will be in the majority this year.

To Cure Headache in Minutes. Take Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and not some cheap and worthless substitute.

Don't forget Sutty's fresh roasted pea nuts.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

New York Man Declares His Life Has Been Saved by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Every Reader of This Paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free, Post Paid, by Mail.

Kidney, Urinary, Bladder and Liver Diseases can be cured, no matter if they are of long standing and have a deep foothold. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures them. If any one doubts, let him read the following remarkable statement, which is certain and convincing proof, fresh from the lips of T. J. Manser, whose sufferings have been simply terrible. Mr. Manser is a Prohibitionist who stands high in the councils of his party, having been a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Assemblyman and Congressman. He is head of the firm of T. J. Manser & Son, plain and ornamental plasterers, No. 769 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

He says: "For seven years I have suffered from the worst form of urinary trouble, enduring pains which words cannot describe. It was next to impossible to hold my urine back, and it passed involuntarily with a burning, scalding pain. I was slowly dying. I tried roar doctors, but they simply aggravated the disease. I became so weak that my business was neglected, and it seemed I would soon have to give it up. The doctors said my temperate habits enabled me to live as long as I have. Recently I saw an advertisement of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and decided to try it. Relief was almost instantaneous. Although I have not yet taken a bottle, I feel I have a new lease of life. I can truly say my life has been saved by Favorite Remedy, and most willingly consent that this be published for the benefit of others." (Signed) T. J. MANSER.

A sure test to determine if the Kidney or Urinary organs are diseased is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand twenty-four hours. (See the illustration in this advertisement.) A sediment or powder-like substance at the bottom, and a cloudy or milky condition, are unfailing signs. Other certain symptoms are pains in the small of the back; the staining of linen when urine touches it; frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; scalding pain in passing water, and inability to retain the urine in the bladder. Favorite Remedy overcomes all these troubles when nothing else will. It corrects the bad effects on the Kidney and Liver of whiskey and beer, and has cured thousands of the most distressing cases when the attending physician had given up hope. Our wives and daughters are too often treated for what is commonly termed "female trouble" by their home doctor, when, if a correct diagnosis of their condition were made, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy would be prescribed as the medicine that will surely make them well. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 for large size bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Sample Bottle Free. This great Kidney medicine can be tried for nothing. Send name and address to the Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., mention this paper, and a sample bottle will be sent to you free, postpaid, by mail. This offer is made to every man or woman who has Kidney, Urinary, Bladder or Liver Disease. The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

A FIGHTING COMMODORE.

Schley of the Flying Squadron Has Seen Much Active Service.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, chosen to command the flying squadron of fast cruisers for the protection of our seaboard,

In the place that was meant for prayer. She had cushioned pews for the rich and dead. Crisped in thousand curls. Your house is too plain," said the proud old world. "I'll build you one like mine: Palaces of Brussels and curtains of lace, And furniture ever so fine." So she built her a costly and beautiful house, Splendid it was to behold; Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwelt there, Gleaming in purple and gold: And fairs and shows in the halls were held, And the world and his children were there. And daughter and music and feasts were held. In the place that was meant for prayer. She had cushioned pews for the rich and dead. Crisped in thousand curls. To sit in their pomp and pride; While the poor folks clad in their shabby suits. Sat weekly down outside. The angel of Mercy flew over the church. And whisper'd "I know thy sin." Then the church looked back with a sigh, and longed.

To gather her children in; But some were off to the wildnight ball, And some were off to play; And some were drinking in gay saloons; So she quieted her world with a smile, That the world gallantly told to her, "Your children mean no harm, Merely indulging in innocent sports."

So she leaned on his proffered arm, And smiled, and chatted, and gathered flowers,

And walked along with the world. While millions and millions of precious souls To the horrible gulf were hurled.

"Your preachers are all too old and plain," Said I to gay world with a sneer, "The frighten my children with dreadful tales,

Which I like them not to hear: They talk of brimstone and fire and pain,

And the horrors of endless night; They talk of a place which should not be Mentioned to ears polite; I will send you some of the better stamp, Brilliant and gay and fast,

Who will tell them that people may live as they list,

And go to Heaven at last. The Father is merciful, great and good, Tender true and kind; Do you think he would take one child to Hell,

And leave the rest behind?" So he filled her house with gay divines, Guided and great and learned; While the plain old men that preached the cross, Were out of her pulpits turned.

"You give too much to the poor," said the world, "I am richer than you ought to do: If the poor need shelter and food and clothes,

Why need it trouble you? Go, take your money and buy rich robes And horses and carriages fine, And pearls and jewels and dainty food, And the rarest and costliest wine; My children dole on all such things,

If you their love would win, You must do as they do and walk the ways

That they are walking in." Then the church held tightly the strings of her purse,

And gracfully lowered her head And simpered, "I've given too much away."

"I'll do, sir, as you have said," So the power was turned from her door in scorn.

And she heard not the orphan's cry; And she drew her beautiful robes aside, As the widow went weeping by:

And the sorrows of the world and the sons of the church.

With only hand and heart, And only the Master who knoweth all Could tell the two apart.

Then the church sat down at her ease and said,

"I am richened in goods increased; I have used of nothing and sought to do But to laugh and dance and lead."

And the sky world her and laughed in its sleeve,

And mocking said aside, "The church has fallen, the beautiful church,

And her shame is her boast and pride."

The angel drew near to the mercy-seat, And whispered in sighs her name, And the saints their anthems of rapture had ed.

And cover'd their heads with shame; And came down through the hush and Heaven,

From him who sat on the throne:

I am thy work and hast known me,

I am naked, poor and blind,

Therefore from my presence I cast thee

—Matilda C. Edwards, in Baltimore Christian Advocate.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles In Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, Pyramid Pile Care, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Care is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Care is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is manufactured in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results of hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

The Pyramid Pile Care is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is manufactured in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results of hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

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AT ADAMS

CHURCH NOTES.

Universalist.

The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "Invincible Forces." In the evening at 7 o'clock he will preach on "Cheapskate Religion."

Trinity Methodist.

In the morning there will be communion and reception of members. In the evening the pastor will preach on "Delivery from the Pit."

The regular meeting of the Epworth League will be held Sunday evening and will be led by Joseph Pardo. The topic will be "The Preciousness of Salvation."

The Ladies' Aid society will serve a ham and egg supper at the church parlor next Wednesday evening.

This evening's meeting of the pastor's class will be led by Mrs. Nettie Walker.

Baptist.

Rev. H. B. Foskett will speak as usual tomorrow. His morning theme will be "The Christian's Deliverance and Translation." In the evening he will speak upon "The Friendship of Christ."

The Young People's Union will hold their regular meeting Sunday evening. The subject will be "A Pattern to Believers." Maria Howland will have charge.

The woman's union will meet in the parlors of the church next Tuesday at 3 p.m. in the interests of home missions. Mrs. H. A. Ballou, superintendent.

St. Mark's.

Next week is holy week. Services will be held daily at 10 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., except Good Friday. Easter evening there will be holy baptism at 4:15 p.m. Good Friday will be observed with morning prayer at 10 a.m. Service in commemoration of the passion of our Lord from 12 m. to 3 p.m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p.m.

Congregational.

Preaching by the pastor Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Miles B. Fisher will be in charge of the services at Zylotz.

Death of Mrs. Margaret Nimmons.

Mrs. Margaret Nimmons, aged 60 years, died at her home on Temple street this morning at 4:45 o'clock after five weeks' illness. She first suffered shock and never recovered from its effects. She was born in the County Ross Common, Ireland. She married Edward Nimmons and came with her husband to this town in 1865. For many years their home was on Powers street, but about a year ago they sold their place and moved to the village. Mrs. Nimmons had her interests centered largely in her home, but was a pleasant friend and neighbor. She had a wide circle of friends. She leaves besides her husband, five sons, William, Edward, John, Robert and James, and a daughter, Mrs. James Shields. The funeral will be held from St. Thomas church Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Arrested for Vagrancy.

Deputy Sheriff O'Brien of this town was called on by Cheshire authorities Friday to see Harry Phillips of that place and try to induce him to go to work. Phillips is a little light-headed and claims to be a champion wrestler and orator. He has never made a record as a wood splitter or anything in that line, and although able bodied is quite averse to doing any work. His father complained of him to the selectmen of Cheshire and they referred the case to the sheriff. Friday when Sheriff O'Brien tried to talk with him Phillips was very indignant and when the officer started to arrest him he resisted. He was however taken and was in court here this morning.

Death of John Haggerty, Jr.

John Haggerty, Jr., 27 years old, died at his home on Haggerty street, Friday afternoon after an illness with consumption. He was born in this town and was the oldest son of John and the late Margaret Haggerty. He attended the public schools and was a plumber by trade having worked for Peter T. Connors. Mr. Haggerty was a quiet young man but he had a large circle of friends, all of whom regret his early death and extend their sympathy to his family. He leaves besides his father a brother, Bernard J., and three sisters, Sister Mary Josephine of Springfield, Annie and Agnes of this town. The funeral will be held Sunday.

For Superintendent of Streets.

There is little talk about a new superintendent of streets and it might be well to make a suggestion in regard to that office. It is generally believed that if M. J. Holden of the selectmen were appointed he would be the right man in the right place. He could hire a foreman or other assistant but all road matters would be left to his care, and there is no doubt that he would see that the work was well done. If the work was not satisfactory the town would have a good place to make their complaints.

Opened the Season Well.

John Buckley, the one-armed fisherman, was out with the birds Friday and had his fishing tackle in play. He proved his right to the claim of champion fisherman of Adams and "fooled" a dozen of the speckled beauties. He says there does not seem to be as many trout as last spring but what they lack in numbers they appear to make up in size. Several village fishermen went to Savoy but nothing has been heard from their trip.

Annual Meeting Sunday.

The annual meeting of the F. M. T. A. society will be held in their rooms in Collins block, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. County vice-president Robert Harrington of Hinckley will be present and make a few remarks. All Catholic young men interested in temperance work are invited to be present.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Congregation house, Friday afternoon. It was the last meeting of the quarter and the reports of the secre-

At the Columbia opera house in North Adams tonight the Andrews Opera company will present "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the "Pirates of Penzance." The company gave an excellent performance Friday evening. Special electric cars will accommodate local people who wish to attend.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectively, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities command it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

About 25 young people attended the dance in the Knights of Columbus hall Friday evening. Palmer's orchestra furnished music. The evening was delightfully spent.

D. B. Cook has purchased another lot of fine driving and work horses. He expects them here Wednesday. Notice his advertisement in another column.

Misses Gerrard, C. Richmond, Margaret Hughes and Edna Hammond are home from Smith College, Northampton. A daughter was born Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. A. Perrault.

Training Animals For Circus Trainers.

There is never a time in the life of an animal trainer when he is absolutely safe, but these men learn to forget their danger, for it becomes as much a part of their daily lives as eating or sleeping. Take the case of an elephant man, for instance. One swing of that huge trunk, one thrust of the big tusk or one missle of the ponderous foot would send him to his death.

There is always within reach the power to kill him, and often the desire, but he keeps his elephants afraid of him all the time, and they dare not do what they might like.

Perhaps the most interesting trained performers, because of the apparent danger that surrounds them, are the lions, tigers and leopards. One trainer used to go into a steel barred cage with lions, tigers and leopards and make them form pyramids. He would lie down on them and take all kinds of liberties with the dangerous creatures. But there were invariably half a dozen other keepers near the cage with rawhide whips, hot irons and pistols close at hand in case of trouble.

Even then there were several instances of the animals turning on him, and in one case—that of the big lion Wallace—the showman had his arm badly injured before he could be rescued.

The secret of handling all beasts of the circus, so the animal trainers say, is to keep them constantly afraid of you.

The instant they get over their fear they will attack any one who crosses their path. They are all treacherous, too, and often courageous for an attack when the master's eyes are turned away from them, although they would not dare revolt if he touched them. The tigers are the worst of the whole lot too. One never knows when they will get over their fear and spring at the keeper from behind.—Harper's Round Table.

The Misses Orr of Renfrew

Have returned from New York and are prepared to show the latest styles in

Easter Millinery

With everything that fashion calls for in spring hats and bonnets. Attention is also called to the fact that we do dressmaking.

104 Columbia Street.**MISS M. BRODERICK, Adams, Mass.**

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to attend our SPRING MILLINERY OPENING, APRIL 1 and 2.

A most complete and varied assortment of Trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Toques at the lowest possible prices consistent with good styles and workmanship.

Also all the latest productions in Millinery Goods, consisting of Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Ornaments of every description.

Easter Millinery

Ready and waiting for you! All the Novelties in

HATS and BONNETS

Secured by Misses Clark and Liversedge during their recent visit to New York. OPENING DISPLAY

Friday and Saturday,

At our present store. Continued next week in the Farrell Block, PARK ST.

Clark & Liversedge.**BICYCLES**

And Other Essentials.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

All Kinds. All Prices.

Base Ball Goods,

Fishing Tackle, Etc.

All kinds of Bicycle Repairing done by an Expert Machinist.

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The regular meeting of the Sons of Veterans will be held this evening.

SYRUP OF FIGS**ONE ENJOYS**

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Syrap of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.**Continental Powers Not Prepared to Quarrel With Us.****SPAIN SEEKS ALLIES IN VAIN.**

Walter Wellman Interviews a European Ambassador, Who Gives an Illuminating View of the Situation In Its International Aspects—Prospect of Mediatisation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—[Special.]—There is much talk about foreign intervention between Spain and the United States, and also about mediation. The latter is quite likely if hostilities should go on for a few weeks, but the former is so improbable that it need scarcely be considered.

I had a talk the other day with one of the most important diplomats in this capital. He is an ambassador and the representative of one of the greatest European powers. He plainly said to me that there was no danger of any European intervention in Spain's behalf.

England was naturally with the United States, but the continental powers had a natural sympathy with Spain. But they would not interfere, for the simple reason that any one of them values the friendship of the United States much more—vastly more—than that of Spain. At Madrid they have sought allies in vain. Every power in Europe would be glad to make an ally of the United States.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Real Nice Girl.

An incident in the past winter of a world-famous young woman illustrates the means to which some pretentious belles think themselves put to secure enjoyment and masculine attention.

She is not, one is pleased to say, a woman who works nor one really gentle. She is the sort who could not think of going anywhere short of the Waldorf to dine nor dream of speaking with an acquaintance unfashionably dressed.

It was the man himself who afterward told the story. Not to another woman—that would be mean—but to a man. Of course he had no objections to telling it, so it got about generally.

Miss Pretense never had met the man before, but she had known his brother a few winters. When she met the man, she said before long:

"What are you going to do on Monday evening?"

Anticipating a bidding to dinner at least, he assured her that he had no engagement.

She beamed and said that was delightful. "Your brother told me that you were intending to invite me to the opera," she cooed. "I can go on Monday night."

Some men would have bolted, but this one flustered. "Yes, certainly—charmed."

Next day he sent the opera house plan to her and asked her to select seats. She chose two in the fifth row from the stage—\$5 each.

On Monday evening the man arrived in good time. The lady was in full toilet, but slightly cool in demeanor.

"The flowers have not come yet," she remarked sternly. He had not sent any.

But he took the cue and said it was a shame.

On the way to the opera house he ordered the carriage stopped at the most expensive florist's, went in and bought an armful of violets for his highness. After the opera they dropped into the Astoria for an \$8 luncheon.

But the friend of the man says you ought to hear the man himself tell of that experience. No one else, he maintains, can do it justice.—New York Press.

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The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
O. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.

FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANT STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrus.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1898.
An advertisement does not improve with age. To run the same ad month in and month out is a certain kind of "persistent advertising." But persistence without variety loses much of its effectiveness.

LET SPAIN STAND FROM UNDER.

Hope for peace is now practically gone unless Spain begins anew the negotiations with the United States and shows a disposition to accept the President's terms. Congress will move on Monday to recognize the independence of Cuba. Spain's troops must leave Cuba. The United States war-ships are cleared for action. Now let Spain stand from under or suffer the consequences. The United States will not recede one iota from her righteous position.

LET THE PRESIDENT LEAD.

The true tests of patriotism are not shooting and insolence. Senator Billy Mason and sundry similar politicians in Washington have thought otherwise, but they are frequently found wrong. War will come soon enough at the best, with all due deliberation. The more deliberately it is entered upon, the better for the United States, whose military and naval readiness for war has increased with every hour's delay.

The patriotic course is to stand by the President. It requires moral courage of a high degree to maintain calmness in the midst of such hubbub as now surrounds the White House, but were the chief executive to exhibit the characteristics of Billy Mason it would bode ill for the nation. A President who will not take action until the time is fully ripe for action is in harmony with the best traditions of his exalted station of leader of the American people. Washington was too slow for the Continental Congress during the Revolution. It was well so, or the war would probably have resulted in the defeat of American arms. Lincoln was too slow for people who were inflamed with enthusiasm and deficient in practical judgment. But Lincoln's policy freed the slaves and saved the union. Washington and Lincoln are immortal names, but the lily Masons of their times are forgotten.

War seems very likely unless Spain backs down. Let the President lead. He will lead fast enough. His leadership is safe. He is patriotic and level-headed. The leadership of the Billy Masons might please in France, but it is not approved by the more sober and conservative judgment of Americans.

OPPOSED TO WOMEN VOTING.

It is interesting to note that there is a state association of women opposed to woman suffrage in Massachusetts; of some five thousand members. Some of the most active and pronounced anti-suffragists are in this part of the state. One of these recently wrote a strong letter to the Boston Herald reviewing the action of the state legislature on the petition of the suffragists for the right to vote in municipal affairs and more particularly on the license question. Among other things she says:

"The refusal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 66, to substitute a license suffrage bill for the adverse report made by the committee on election laws is the latest defeat which the suffragists have met at the hands of the Massachusetts legislature of 1896. The committee on constitutional amendments refused to withdraw on that petition. The election laws committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition for municipal and license suffrage, but the House decided to debate the license suffrage petition, with the outcome given above of a large negative vote. There can be no doubt that this result is partly owing to the success of the movement for organization among the women opposed to woman suffrage. The fact that the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, although it has three thousand members, a membership of over 55,000, representing 101 cities and towns; that it is an association representing all classes of society and every section of the state, is a stubborn argument against granting the petitions of the suffragists. The anti-suffrage women are thoroughly in earnest. They mean to fight, and to allow neither legislators nor the public to remain ignorant of their views and of the reasons for their sober disapproval of the social and political changes advocated by the suffragists."

Compliments for Michael Foley are in order. Even Broadway in Albany was not so clean as the Main street pavement.

There was also a president named Lincoln who would not be bullied by congress.

"Where will the Main street cross walk be when spring comes?" Spring has come.

Now either the fisherman or the trout finds All Fool's day a sad and serious occasion.

The national honor never before had so strong and so long a run for its money. But it's coming under the wire in splendid shape.

Every inquiry that is made in other cities shows the necessity of a chemical engine. The city is now waiting only for the appropriations to be passed, as they undoubtedly will be next Tuesday.

To listen for a day to the tales of woe that are poured into the ears of the officers at the police station would make the average citizen a life-long cynic. Few people realize how implicitly the last year's phrase "Tell your troubles to a policeman" is followed.

Evidences of prosperity among manufacturers under the Dingley law come from every direction and practically every industry, but none of them more striking than those from the glass-manufacturing districts, where increased activity and increased wages are the rule. It is now announced that the United States will soon begin the exportation of plate-glass, which was almost exclusively imported until within a very short time, but now, under new methods, is so successfully manufactured in this country as to make it probable that our own market will be supplied and exports begun shortly.

"Statesmen" who predicted an advance in prices of shoes as a result of the duty placed on hides by the Dingley law, are still anxiously but vainly looking for that advance. The Boot and Shoe Recorder, in last week's issue, speaking of the enormous sales, which far exceed those of any preceding year, says: "When the jobbers came into the market they were surprised at the low prices at which they found them could buy. It seems to be an unwritten law that no advance should be put on high-grade shoes." This fact, taken in conjunction with the figures quoted some weeks since, which showed that on low-grade shoes there had been an actual reduction in prices, proves absolutely destructive of the claim that the increased duty on hides would advance the price of shoes.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

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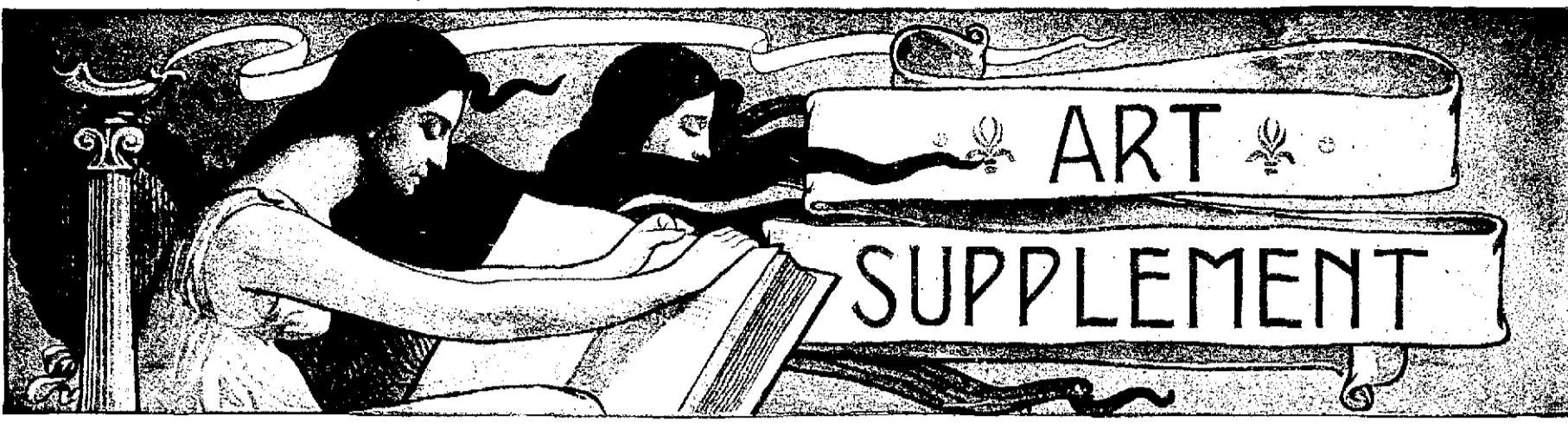
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The North Adams Transcript.



ART

SUPPLEMENT

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1898.



UNITED STATES SENATOR PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.



A SCALAWAG.

BY FRID G. LNEIBACH.



THE canteen of the 18th was crowded, and men in every stage of undress were smoking, drinking and talking as only young soldiers can. A youngster of under six months' service was holding forth to a good humored circle on the events of the day. "Gawd's truth!" he said, "did ever any bloke see anything like it? I tell yer it made me sick. The captin he shouts out, 'Column o'sections from the right' and I'll be gormed if our litteenant didn't fairly tie G into a proper knot. I tell yer we was all over the shop and the captin cussed all round, and we was nigh on fit to bust ourselves with lawfin'. The litteenant he looks at us and we looked at 'im an' says he as cool as may be, 'Yes, I have made a mess of it.' We 'ad to fall in agin, and we 'ad nearly 'arf an hour's extra drill for it. Call 'im an' officer—not me—that's 'ow the British army comes ter grief."

The men laughed to hear the "rookie's" indignation, and, encouraged by their approval, he went on:

"An' officer is 'e?—what's he good for, I'd like to know?"

"Shut up, you darned young fool" said a man who had been lounging near. "None of your lip now," he added seeing that the boy, flushed and excited, was ready for a brawl. "Sit down and listen to me, and I'll tell you what an officer's good for, be he the biggest fool out at drill—it's to put heart into you schoolboys when you get on service."

He was an old soldier, and his war medal and clasps were the envy of his comrades, and but few in the battalion could call him chum. Slowly and meditatively he filled his pipe, and, looking round on his auditors, he began:

"It's nearly twelve years now lads since I joined the old 18th, and there was few things on earth or elsewhere that I didn't think I knew. I know better now anyway. We had a young officer called Gawtry, who was one of the coolest hands I ever met. Nothing ever upset him, and the adjutant and the sergeant-major did their best for him, but I'm blest if he could learn his drill. I've heard some choice things said to him on parade; but it didn't make him turn a hair. The men couldn't help grinning often, and we had bets as to how long he would stay in the regiment. About all he thought of was his clothes, for he was a proper dandy, and was as smart as they make them in everything but his drill."

"Anyway, we were ordered up to Afghanistan and glad we were to go, for there wasn't a man with us who had seen any service. We saw it soon enough, and there's not much tinsel about it. I can tell you, and we soon had the fear of God driven into us by the Ghazi and the rest of his crew. Our lieutenant came out of his shell at last and B company was about the liveliest in the 18th. No matter how long the day was there was Mr. Gawtry as bright as a button at the end of it with a jolly laugh and a full tobacco pouch. One or two of us got footsore, but when it got round that his servant had to cut the back of his boots off before he could put them on, why it became a point of honor with us to keep up."

"At last our turn come, and wiser heads than mine can explain how we got licked—anyway we had to retire and sharp too. The 18th had suffered badly and at all costs a stand had to be made to gain a little time. B was in the rear when the colonel galloped up."

"Where's Captain Egerton?"

"Dead sir" said our lieutenant.

"Where's Lieutenant Brown?"

"Dead sir" he replied, as cool as if he were in barracks.

"The colonel looked hard at him under his bushy eyebrows and jerked out, 'Halt half your company, sir, and make the best stand you can. For God's sake, don't get flurried. You must keep the enemy back for half an hour.'

"Very well, sir."

"Off went the colonel and then came the order, 'Right half company halt! About turn!' and we saw our comrades march off, while not five hundred yards from us were the enemy's horsemen pursuing our broken cavalry."

"Now lads" he said quite quietly "we must all fire together or we shall do no good, take your time there's no hurry."

"We gave those Afghans beans—and

quick we won't get a light' And he struck his match and pulled at his pipe, while the enemy gathered in a big swarm to pounce on us again.

I heard a good many teeth chatter on the pipe stems, but, Lord! the difference those pipes made to us. Even Ryan, the youngest of us, a nervous one and no mistake, grinned at me, and said 'E's a cool 'and, ain't 'e, Bill?'

"Now, lads," says the lieutenant, "here they come—give 'em socks—"

"And we did. Right up to the bayonets they came, but we fired volley after volley, until they went back, helter-skelter, a second time."

"We started with forty men, and twenty-five could load a rifle when we fired into the backs of the retreating Afghans."

"Steady, boys, keep your pipes going' The voice seemed a bit queerish and I took a look behind me and saw the lieutenant with his right arm hanging down limp, and his revolver in his left hand. Confound it!—what a nuisance it is!—I never learned to shoot with my left hand. I expect I'll bag one of you men!" His cheery laugh heartened us up again, and we began to see red."

"On they came again and swept on each side of us and all that were left stood back to back. We fought like devils incarnate. Snap went my pipe stem

"Good-bye, lads. If anyone gets away, let him tell the regiment that B did well."

"There was no time to turn and catch him as he fell, for the bullets, in a few seconds, cleared off six of us, and I remembered nothing more until I woke up in hospital. Those beggars were not so black as they were painted, for they sent the only four living men, when all was over, into Kandahar."

"When I got out, and went back to duty, and told the regiment what the lieutenant said—well—but there goes 'Close the Canteen' Good night, all!"

DAUDET'S TALK ABOUT ZOLA.

A talk with the late Alphonse Daudet a few days before his death on the tendency of modern literature has been printed in a Roman newspaper. Here is a part of it:

"As to the 'decadents' I do not know them. I don't know what they are. I have been always adverse to ticketing things. Never in all my literary career have I used the word 'naturalism.' Zola brought out the word one day, but that is his affair. Apropos, allow me to tell you an incident. A few days after Zola had inaugurated naturalism I was at dinner with him, De Goncourt, Pailleron, Mallarme and Meilline. We asked the reason of the new ticket 'naturalism' and Zola, without preamble, told us frankly and distinctly that till then he had been wretched had led a life of pain and privation, and was tired of it. In order to get into fair water, he had decided to put at the head of his books the word 'naturalism,' just as a juggler puts a big drum in front of his booth and drums as hard as he can to attract the attention of the crowd."

After a pause says the correspondent the illustrious novelist began to speak of his plans for the fascinating youth of modern days and shaking his gray curls, continued:

"It is sad to think that the youth of today loses itself in such stupid questions, forgetting that quite other and much more arduous ones impose themselves on this fin de siecle on all persons who have heart and intellect. One might despair of the future. The youth of whom we are speaking have quite other things to do. They leave on one side social problems and lose their time in useless reterendum. They elect a prince—a prince of poets. Fine discovery! A prince who has only the votes of twelve or fourteen individuals without the least authority. And in whose name do they speak? With what right? Are they the whole literary phalanx? They are nothing, they are worth nothing, and presume to speak in the name of in a mediocre review. It makes no impression on me. Zola takes it and gives those writers importance. I cannot understand how he could reply to their attacks. That too is his affair. Perhaps it amuses him. They say that Zola is finished and naturalism too because says Mallarme an artist not only can but should do without observation and without experience the banal life of to day ought not to interest him. I do not comprehend this language. When I look at life I do not find it banal and just because it is not banal it interests me and I observe it and I like to live it and put it in my books. I adore life because it is beautiful because it is full of poetry and mystery of seduction and fascination."

"All is interesting in life but all depends on the way in which one looks at it. For example there are people who reprove me for having a too vivid and poetic impression of men and things of giving to these an intensity which they do not possess. Is it my fault if I find things are beautiful, men good, and life a poem? Ah! if we ought to nourish in our hearts a hatred of all that surrounds us if we ought to find life a hell or only worthy of our indifference—better blow out our brains. I pity such people. I don't understand how Mallarme a man of talent can hold such theories. We are all immersed in life up to our necks and they say that life is not interesting! That makes me doubt of them and their brains! They detest life because they don't comprehend it because they don't even know how to look at it!"

Cissus M. Cliv has been confined but once in thirty years to his bed. Then he was recuperating from the trifle of sixteen knife wounds inflicted by a man named Turner who died an hour after the affair.



From the painting by Gustave Doré

they sheered off, but only as we knew, to come at us all the harder in a few minutes.

"Now lads, I'm just dying for a pipe—quick light up. We'll shoot all the better if we've got our cutties going."

"We looked at each other, while the bullets flicked up the dust and I wondered if I looked as pale and as sick as the others did."

"Confound those chips!" he went on in that soft voice of his, if we're not

as I drov'd my bayonet up to the socket in a standard bearer's breast and clutched his tulwar as it fell."

Hacking, stabbing shooting twelve men grimed with dust and dirt alone remained. I saw Ryan fall, cut to the waist belt as he leaned in front of the lieutenant and took the blow meant for him. Still they couldn't beat us and eight bayonets alone remained. The Afghans drew to one side and some who had carbines began a brisk fusillade.



A CINDERELLA.

Engraved by Ch. Baudé from the painting by Edgard de Montzaigle.

The Struggle of the Cubans.

HOW many persons know what the trouble in Cuba is all about? The inciting causes which gave rise to the rebellion may be summarized with great interest at this time. Prior to the rising of the insurgents there was a political constitution in Cuba but the Cubans aver that it was mostly but the counterpart of the cele-

Luis, Songo Guantanamo and Siguia de Tanamo, and without trial transported them to the penal colony on the African island of Fernando Po.

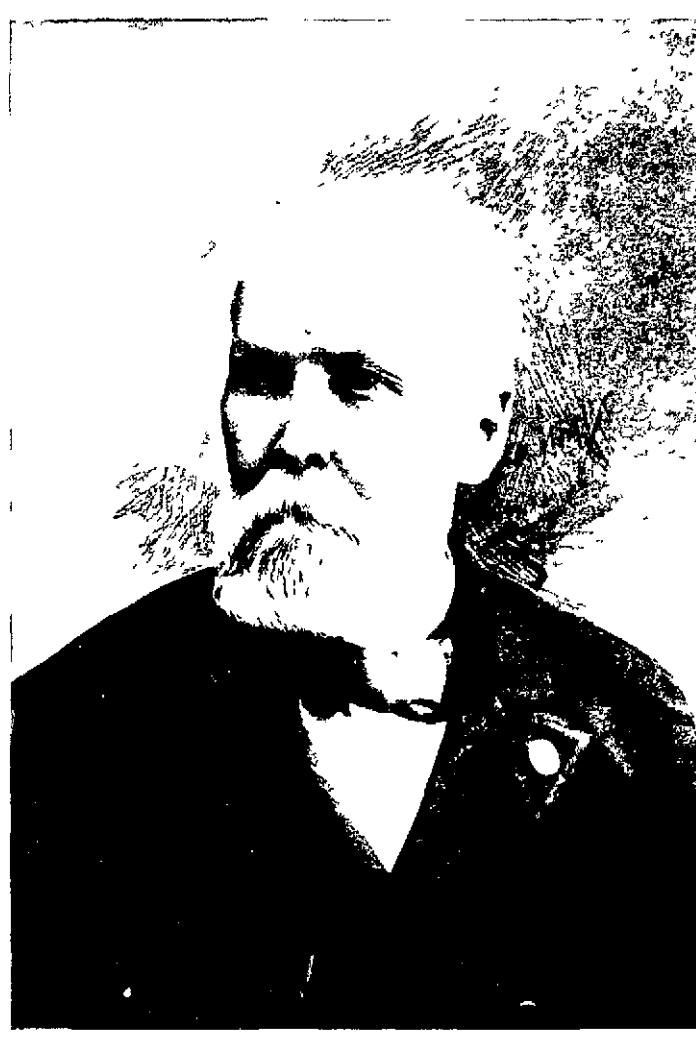
There was no freedom of thought and expression. The newspaper writers Cepeda and Lopez Birnas were banished from the country because they attempted to criticize the Government, while Senor Manuel A. Balmaseda was tried by court martial in November 1891, for having published an editorial paragraph in "El Criterio Popular," of Remedios respecting the shooting of the medical students by the Spanish Havana volunteers in 1871.

If a Cuban wished to hold a reception at his house he must first obtain a license and pay for it otherwise there would be trouble for him. The Cubans had no right to elect those who governed them. From the captain-general downward all the officials were appointed at Madrid and they were of course Spaniards. Only a few clerkships were held by Cubans.

The Cubans had neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or in the expenditure of the revenue. All that was done for them in Spain. They were taxed every year to the extent of \$26,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of which only some \$700,000 were appropriated for intended improvements in the island that is for the construction and repairs of roads, telegraph lines, public buildings, harbor improvements, sanitary works, lighthouse



SECRETARY QUESADA



CENTRAL CALIXTO GARCIA

bated "Laws of India"—a mere form and a dead letter. Fidel G. Pierra, chairman of the Cuban Delegation, is authority for the statement that the captain-general never bothered himself about this constitution, being authorized to modify or suspend at his pleasure any of its articles or all. The same authority says It was said that Cuba was represented in the Spanish Parliament but the electoral law was so artfully framed that the Spaniards residing in the island entirely monopolized the electoral franchise as is shown in the fact that although in every 100 of the inhabitants there are only ten Spaniards as against ninety Cubans for every representative elected by the Cubans the Spaniards elected at least seven, and sometimes ten.

There was no freedom of locomotion. No Cuban whether man, woman or child could venture out of his house unless provided with a Government license which cost yearly from 25 cents to \$50. If he did he was arrested. Not even beggars were exempt. There was no personal security. In the midst of the most profound peace and without any process of law the Cubans were arrested, cast into prison or deported. In December 1880 General Polavieja had 265 persons seized in Santiago, Palma, San

sions. The balance of the revenue was disposed of as follows: \$12,000,000 to pay interest on the debt of Spain, \$7,000,000 to pay for the army and navy of Spain, and \$8,000,000 for salaries to Spanish employees in and out of the island. Out of the \$30,000,000 not one cent was devoted to public education. The municipalities were supposed to take care of it, but as the general government exhausted all the sources of revenue the former lacked even the means wherewith to meet the current expenses of their offices, and public education was entirely neglected. There was no school accommodation, even for 25 per cent of the children of school age.

The figures already given do not represent the whole amount of revenue yearly contributed by Cuba. They represent only the sum officially reported as collected. In some cases only 40 or 50 per cent of the amount actually paid goes into the treasury, the balance is divided among the officials. Duties on imports are the principal item of the revenue. Some years barely 40 per cent of the merchandise imported into the island has been declared at the custom houses. In 1887 the imports were committed in such open and scandalous manner that the captain-general either to save appearances, or be-



FIDEL G. PIERRA



SEÑORA ADELA AZCUY DE PILOTO,
Commander of a company of Cuban Soldiers



CENTRAL THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA,

Head of the Cuban Party in New York, who recently issued a manifesto that Cuba would accept nothing from Spain but absolute independence.

expenses etc. As a rule, scarcely one-half of that amount was disbursed—namely, so much only as was necessary to pay the salaries of the officials composing the various boards or commis-

cause he was not treated to his satisfaction in the division of the spoils, one day invaded the Havana custom house with his soldiers and arrested and removed all the employés; but not one of them was

punished, a thing not to be wondered at. In 1891 there were over 350 employés, high and low, convicted of fraud, and every one escaped without punishment. If condemned they might make revelations compromising high personages in Madrid, including the ministers of the crown, who participate in those frauds. Adding the two items mentioned—that is, revenue paid into the treasury and rev-

to those already stated, we arrive at a grand total of over \$40,000,000."

"Such was the work," says Mr. Pierra, "of a few years of Spanish administrative corruption in Cuba. It was yet greater, for the Oteiza frauds were found to amount to several millions. The above is no more than a mere outline of Cuba's sorrowful tale. The full narrative of it would fill a volume, but enough has been



GENERAL SRAVIN SANCHEZ.

enue stolen—we arrive at a total of some \$50,000,000. This is not all. The Cubans are compelled to buy of Spain some \$28,000,000 annually of merchandise which they could get elsewhere, principally in the United States, 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper if the customs tariff did not favor Spanish manufactures to the extent of 250 to 600 per cent. Adding together those various items, and other smaller ones that we omit, we find that the total contribution of the island of Cuba to the mother

said to convey a general idea of Spanish misrule. Are not the Cubans fully justified in resorting to the most desperate measure in order to free themselves from such galling outrages?"

Wisconsin papers say that Rev. O. P. Christian, of Milwaukee, who married the eloping daughter of ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln to W. W. Beckwith, is finding himself in great demand as a tie of matrimonial knots, couples going

The Basis of Credit.

A man's past record, with but few exceptions, should determine the question of his eligibility for credit in the future. If he has been slow pay in the past, he will probably be slow pay in his next purchases; if he has been prompt and satisfactory, he will likely be the same again. As an instance, I might mention a case which recently came under my notice.

A trader who had gradually got to be slow and unsatisfactory was compelled to assign. His failure was not due to any misfortune, such as fire or flood, but seemed the natural consequence of his incompetence and lack of management. A wholesale house which had been supplying him lost heavily, but compromised, and as he continued, they still sold him, but on thirty days' time. For a while he promptly attended to his payments, but after a time he got slower and slower, and as he was a liberal buyer, and his purchases were allowed to accumulate, he soon owed a bill far larger than his means would warrant. As this dragged along for some years a compromise was granted upon this indebtedness also. Still he clung to his old creditor, and again ordered goods, promising to send the money within thirty days. But his past record was too much even for so

The Little Man Replied.

The new woman orator waxed eloquent. "And what," she demanded, as she came to the climax, "is to be the result of our emancipation?" She looked around with the calm assurance of one who had asked a poser, and this was too much for the little man who was waiting for his wife in the far corner of the hall.

"I know," he shouted.

"Ah," returned the new woman on the platform, scornfully, "the little man with the bald head thinks he has solved the problem that we came here to discuss this afternoon. We will gladly give our attention while he tells us what is to be the result."

"Cold dinners and ragged children," roared the little man.

"I see that Timmins is getting out another novel."

"Historical or hysterical?"

Mark Twain has been studying the career of Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire, and sums up his conclusions as follows: "I admire him. I frankly confess it; and when his time comes, I shall buy a piece of the rope for a keepsake."



GENERAL FRANCINO CARILLO.

lenient a creditor. He was told plainly that he would get no more goods on credit, and that if he ordered anything cash must accompany the order in every case.

Now, a man of this stamp is a positive detriment to a man who pays his bills. After thus being refused credit by the old house, he will try and get it elsewhere, and no doubt will succeed. But if his record is known, it should be a final answer to the question of granting him credit.—Hardware.

Suited—Mr. Beaumonde—"How do you like the new coachman, my dear?"

Mrs. Beaumonde—"Oh, he's splendid! His hair just matches our pair of chestnut carriage horses."

Hewitt—"Does your wife miss you when you are away?"

Jewett—"She misses me when I am at home."

Hewitt—"What do you mean?"

Jewett—"She can't throw a cup straight."



GENERAL JOSE MARTI.

Organizer of the present insurrection and its first martyr. Died May 19, 1895.

country was no less than \$55,000,000 or \$60,000,000 per annum.

But the amount stolen in Cuba by the Spanish officials was greater than what we have indicated. We have yet to state what they stole from what was paid into the treasury. The Spanish General Pando, in a speech delivered in the Cortes on March 22, 1890, after stating in detail the numerous frauds of which there was documentary evidence, recapitulated them as follows: "The liquidation of confiscated estates shows a deficit of \$14,000,000; the defalcations in the board of the debt amount to over \$12,000,000, without including the last one to which Oteiza has given his name. Now, adding these items

even long distances to be "married by the man who married Abraham Lincoln's granddaughter."

Though a Kentuckian, Senator Deboe does not like horse racing, which Mr. Blackburn, his predecessor, regards as the greatest of sports. The latter once invited Mr. Deboe to visit the Bennings track, but the senator refused to go, saying: "I don't care for that kind of sport. There isn't anything in a horse race. Sometimes the horses may come in even, but, generally speaking, when a horse is put to it, he can beat another horse." The disgusted Blackburn went to the horse race by himself.

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ,
General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

EQUIPPED FOR WAR.**How a Southern Boy Armed Himself for the Conflict.**

Colonel R. M. Wynne in a speech at Henderson, Tex., said "I can never forget the equipment with which I started to the scenes of war. And when I describe my own I will for the most part have described the Southern Army at the commencement of the war. I had never seen an army gun or even a company of soldiers. But in blissful ignorance of the

der of the model Indian colony of Metlakahtla through which colony he transformed the most degenerate and vicious tribe living among the island of the Alexander archipelago into a civilized industrious community, is in Portland, having come from the North on the steamer City of Seattle.

"Civilization has worked its way, and we are a progressive people," he says. "At the last census, taken a few years ago, the population of New Metlakahtla was 800. All the inhabitants are Indians of the Tsim She-An tribe, except the

Metlakahtla and later at the new settlement not a drop of blood has been shed. The younger generations are educated and speak English. All are civilized in manner of dress and customs, and not a pipe or drop of liquor is known to be on the island"—Correspondence—Omaha Bee.

Fashionable Hours in the Past.

The fashionable folk of Edward IV's court rose with the lark, dispatched their dinner at 11 o'clock, and shortly after 8

BEDS OF ROYALTY.**Many of Their Owners Carry Them Along on Their Travels.**

One of the odd characteristics of Old World royalty consists in the numerous idiosyncrasies of its members with regard to beds, and above all, bedding. Many of them carry the latter about with them wherever they go, while some even go so far as to take their bedsteads with them. Among the latter is the former Empress Eugenie of France, who for some reason or other cannot sleep on any bed that is more than a foot above the floor.

Queen Victoria likewise travels about with her own bedstead, a peculiar, old fashioned wooden affair, and her mattress gives a whole lot of trouble, two domestics being assigned to its care. Instead of being poked with buttons, as is the case with most mattresses, ribbons passing through from one side to the other take the place thereof, and these are tied and untied every day, a process requiring a good deal of time and trouble.

Both the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, and King Leopold of Belgium, and likewise Prince Albert of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick, carry their bedsteads about with them in consequence of their huge stature. They require beds 8 feet long, and these are very rarely to be found in any hotel or even royal palace. The reigning Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, only daughter of the murdered Czar of Russia, likewise is most particular about her bed.

She has the sheets, which are composed of the most exquisitely fine linen that can be produced, first of all stretched perfectly tight over the most perfect mattresses that can be manufactured at Paris, where the making of mattresses has been brought to a fine art. Then she has the sheet sewed on to the mattress. She will not sleep on any bed which has not been arranged thus, and her idiosyncrasies in the matter have been the occasion of much banter among her English relatives—Chicago Record.

Statistics of Death.

Gurlt's statistics of deaths from the use of anesthetics for last year comprise 58,769 cases. Of these 27,029 refer to the use of chloroform, with 29 deaths, 19,856 to ether, with 3 deaths, 5,000 to Billroth's mixture (chloroform, ether and morphine), 1,000 to bromo-ethyl, 600 to ether-chloroform, with no deaths. The figures for seven years are 327,500 cases, with 134 deaths, i. e., one in 2,444, and 1 death in 2,039 from chloroform—The Strand Magazine.

Smart Chinese Burglars.

In his recent book on China Mr. Thomson says that Chinese burglars are difficult to catch, as they oil their stark-naked bodies all over and twist their pig tails into clugnons stuck full of needles.

MORRO CASTLE, AT THE ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOUR

Built on a bed of black rocks under the direction of the first Captain General of Cuba, Don Juan de Tafeda, about 1590.

necessary arms for a momentous struggle like the one we were embarking in, I took from the rack behind the door at my father's home, near Birdville, his old double-barrelled shot gun. I got from an old bureau drawer an old rusty single-barrelled pistol about 18 inches long, and when I put it in my belt it almost came down to my knees. I got a horseshoe file and had me a huge bowie knife made as long as my arm. I saddled a plough horse, and with a swelling bosom and throbbing heart rode away from the old home to the scenes of the bloody conflict, confident in my verdant youth that my own arms were equal to any in the hands of the foe.

"Sad to say, however, my confidence and pride in them were all too soon cruelly dispelled, for the first line of Yankees we ever encountered began to send minie balls whistling around our ears while they were yet a mile away. I threw my knife away, for I realized that I could never get close enough to a Yankee to flesh it, and to be honest, I soon learned better sense than to desire to. I discarded my old pistol and then exchanged my gun for a Springfield rifle, which we had captured from the Yankees, as did my entire command."—New York Times.

A Night in a Chicago Police Station.

Clark draws from an inside pocket a roll of old newspapers and hands me one. We spread them on the pavement as a Mohammedan unrolls his mat for prayers, and then we take off our boots and coats. Our soaked, pulpy boots we fold in our jackets and use them as pillows, and we soften our bed by spreading over the newspapers our outer coats, which thus have a chance to dry in the warmth of the room and in that which comes from our bodies. We need no covering in the steaming heat in which we lie, and I can see at a glance that Clark and I are more fortunate than most of the other men, for few of them have outer coats, and in their threadbare, filthy garments they lie with nothing but paper between them and the floor, their heads pillow'd on their arms.

By no means are all of them asleep. In the thick air above their reclining figures there is an unceasing murmur of low, gruff voices. What words can fit the hellish quality of that strange converse? It is not human, though it touches life most intimately, it knows not hate and craving need and blank indifference, but all these feelings speak alike a tongue of utter blasphemy, and it is not prurient, even though it reeks with coarse obscenity.—W. A. Wyckoff in Scribner's.

Duncan and His Metlakahtlas.

The Rev. William Duncan, the pioneer of missionaries among the Indians of Alaska and the British Northwest, foun-

physician, Dr. Minthorn, and my Scotch servant.

We have a town built of two-story frame houses, the lumber being cut in our own sawmill. The church is the largest in Alaska, and has a seating capacity of 800. We have three miles of sidewalk, a school, town hall, and a large salmon cannery, where 200 natives are employed during the busy season. The output this year was 15,400 cases. Metlakahtla is governed by an Indian council of five, elected every year. The native police force numbers twenty, and in addition there is a deputy marshal commissioned by the Government. Each man pays an annual tax of \$3 to the community.

"It is a prosperous and moral community. In the thirty-five years that I have been among these Indians, first in old

were wrapped in slumber. In the Northumberland House book for 1512 it is set forth that the family rose at 6 in the morning, breakfasted at 7, dined at 10 and supped at 4 in the afternoon. The gates were all shut at 9, and no further ingress or egress permitted. In 1570, at the University of Oxford, it was usual to dine at 11 o'clock, and sup at 5 in the afternoon. The dinner hour, which was once as early as 10 o'clock, has gradually got later and later, until now it would be thought very eccentric in the fashionable world to sit down to table earlier than 7:30 o'clock, while others extend it to 9.

Pasteur's widow has taken up her residence at the institute bearing her husband's name, and is in receipt of a pension of \$5,000 a year.



A NEW WORLD.

From the painting by C. V. Bergen

My Financial Career.

BY E. A. NASH.



HEN I go into a bank I get rattled. The clerks rattle me; the wickets rattle me; the sight of the money rattles me. The moment I cross the threshold of a bank I am a hesitating jay. If I attempt to transact business there I become an irresponsible idiot. I knew this beforehand, but my salary had been raised \$50 a month, and I felt that the bank was the only place for it. So I shambled in and looked timidly around at the clerks. I had an idea that a person about to open an account must need consult the manager. I went to a wicket marked "Accountant." The accountant was a tall, cool devil. The very sight of him rattled me. My voice was sepulchral.

"Can I see the manager?" I said, and added solemnly, "alone." I don't know why I said "alone."

"Certainly," said the accountant, and fetched him. The manager was a grave, calm man. I held my fifty-six dollars clutched in a crumpled ball in my pocket.

"Are you the manager?" I said. God knows I didn't doubt it. "Yes," he said.

"Can I see you," I asked, "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without it the thing seemed self-evident. The manager looked at me in some alarm. He felt that I had an awful secret to reveal.

"Come in here," he said, and led the way to a private room. He turned the key in the lock.

"We are safe from interruption here," he said. "Sit down." We both sat down and looked at one another. I found no voice to speak.

"You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said. He had gathered from my mysterious manner that I was a detective. I knew what he was thinking, and it made me worse.

"No, not from Pinkerton's," I said, seemingly to imply that I came from a rival agency. "To tell the truth," I went on, as if I had been prompted to lie about it, "I'm not a detective at all. I've come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank." The manager looked relieved, but still serious; he concluded now that I was a son of Baron Rothschild, or a young Gould.

"A large account, I suppose," he said.

"Fairly large," I whispered. "I propose to deposit \$56 now and \$50 a month regularly." The manager got up and opened the door. He called to the accountant.

"Mr. Montgomery," he said unkindly, "this gentleman is opening an account; he will deposit \$56. Good morning." I rose. A big iron door stood open at the side of the room.

"Good morning," I said, and stepped into the safe.

"Come out," said the manager coldly, and showed me the other way. I went up to the accountant's wicket and poked the ball of money at him with a quick, conclusive movement, as if I were doing a conjuring trick. My face was ghastly pale.

"Here," I said, "deposit it." The tone of the words seemed to mean, "let us do this painful thing while the fit is on us." He took the money and gave it to another clerk. He made me write the sum on a slip of paper and sign my name in the book. I no longer knew what I was doing. The bank swam before my eyes.

"Is it deposited?" I asked in a hollow, vibrating voice.

"It is," said the accountant.

"Then I want to draw a check."

My idea was to draw out \$6 of it for present use. Some one gave me a check book through a wicket, and some one else began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid millionaire. I wrote something on the check and thrust it in at the clerk. He looked at it.

"What! Are you drawing it all out again?" he asked in surprise. Then I realized that I had written fifty-six instead of six. I was too far gone to reason now. I had a feeling that it was impossible to explain the thing. All the clerks had stopped writing to look at me. Reckless with misery, I made a plunge.

"Yes, the whole thing."

"You withdraw your money from the bank?"

"Every cent of it."

"Are you not going to deposit any more?" asked the clerk, astonished.

"Never." An idiotic hope struck me that they might think something had insulted me while I was writing the check, and that I had changed my mind. I made a wretched attempt to look like

a man with a fearfully quick temper. The clerk prepared to pay the money.

"How will you have it?"

"What?"

"How will you have it?"

"Oh!" I caught his meaning, and answered, without even trying to think, "In fifties." He gave me a fifty dollar bill.

"And the six," he asked dryly.

"In sixes," I said. He gave it to me, and I rushed out. As the big doors swung behind me I caught the echo of a roar of laughter that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then I bank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers pocket and my savings in silver dollars in a sock.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN JOURNALIST.

The really successful women journalists—successful, that is to say, from a masculine standpoint—and not a merely feminine standpoint—can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Nor, as far as one can see, is this likely ever to be different. The supposed freedom of a journalist's life, with its possible literary introductions, is at least as attractive to young men as it is to young women; and which sex will in the long run prove best able to withstand the inevitable strain and unwholesome conditions of the journalist's life? If a woman cannot do night work, and regular night work, the prizes of Fleet street are not for her. I do not say that she may not make a living, but she will have to content herself with a kind of journalism far enough removed from literature—with the chatty article, or the women's papers, with the *Forget-Me-Nots*, the *Home Notes*, the *Nursery Chats*, and the hun-

dred-and-one scrappy periodicals which have so successfully hit off the taste of the rising generation that they bid fair to reduce England once again to a condition of illiteracy. Indeed, there is a deeper depth still.

What shall be said of the journalistic tout, unconnected with even the most ephemeral of newspapers, who lives by pouncing upon little scraps of information, and hawking them round the different newspaper offices, eking out, Heaven knows how, the precarious existence doled out to her in shillings and half-crowns by the shrewd business manager? Is that a life which commends itself to an educated woman?—*Fortnightly Review*.

HOW CHILDREN USE MONEY.

Dr. George E. Dawson, of the Bible Normal College, has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had \$5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from five to sixteen. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: Forty-four per cent. would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent. would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent. would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent. would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent. would buy jewelry and finery, 9-tenths of 1 per cent. would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent. would spend for travel, 14 per cent. would spend for others and 6 per cent. would buy books, etc. It is interesting to note the large per cent. who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestibility of the children; the results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment. While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrained upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent. of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under seven years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements, the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages, while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits, or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that, as children grow older, the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are ten or twelve. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class who manifest a feeling of altruism also number more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.

CHINA TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

There are a great many Chinese emigrants in some parts of Australia, and a publican, who had small dealings with the "almond eyes," found them close—very close—though honest. But one day his confidence was rudely shaken. A Chinaman faced the bar, and blandly requested "Two shillings brandy." Brandy was given him in a bottle, and the bottle went up his capacious sleeve. But, as he sought for the money in the folds of his nether gear, his face grew blank. "No catchee money; by-by catchee money." He put the bottle—or, rather, a bottle—on the bar and retired. He did not return again. The boniface took up the bottle to replace it, but before doing so he applied it to his nose, and found that it contained only very mild tea.

The school children of Kentucky have been asked to contribute each a penny for the purchase of a library for the battleship Kentucky.



From the Painting by Chaplin.

STUDY OF A YOUNG GIRL.

\$3,000,000 Gone in a Flash.

Long ago—in 1863-4—there was no cable between Europe and America. Transatlantic news—even during the exciting episodes of the Civil War—was always about a fortnight old. The attempt to make a cable connection had ended disastrously—and in this juncture of affairs was organized a gigantic enterprise, looking to the connection of the United States with Europe via the Bering Sea.

A company was formed, and what was

True Stories About Dogs.

AFEW nights ago a party of men were seated at a table in the grill room of a well-known club when the conversation turned on the subject of dogs, and several stories

about the sagacious animal were told which were apparently new to the company.

One young man, not unknown in society, told a remarkable tale of his spotted dog Francis—a prize winner in many bench shows. One day last week Francis was taking his daily exercise in the limited space surrounding his master's house, when a poor, emaciated, mongrel cut trotted up to the fence and poked his nose through the iron railings. Francis immediately ran up, wagging his tail, and, rubbing noses with his less fortunate brother, made his acquaintance. He then went to a corner of the yard where a plate of meat was awaiting his disposal, and selecting the largest and best morsel he picked it up and brought it to his famishing comrade, who forthwith ate it with relish, and, after thanking Francis with a rub of the nose through the bars,

mer, and had left Mac (as the dog was called) to follow in a few days with some of the servants. After twenty-four hours Mac became lonesome and decided to go

val officer, "I saw a most extraordinary manifestation of the instinct of dogs. In the roadstead of Iquique was an English bark called the Vale of Neath, whose captain had with him a splendid rough coated dog, Major Max. On the voyage from Liverpool this dog had become particularly attached to two of the sailors. Shortly after the ship reached Iquique these sailors deserted and were supposed to have enlisted in the Chilean navy, which at that time was offering

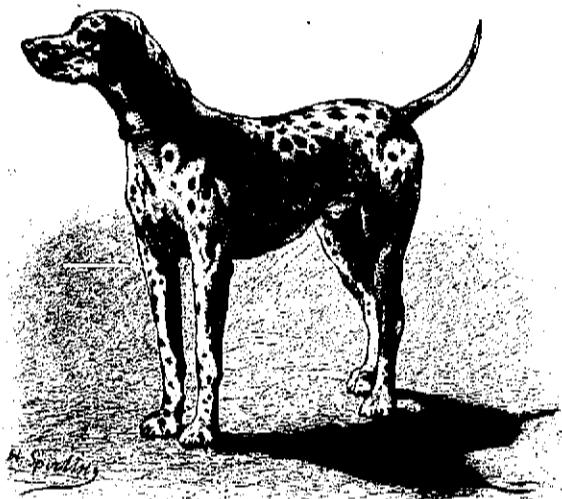


MAJOR MAX.

to Swampscott on his own hook. He therefore ran into Boston, went to the Eastern Railway station and boarded a train, undisturbed by the officials. A gentleman who was reading his paper

heavy bounties for men. When the Vale of Neath started on her return voyage I chanced to be the captain's guest as far as the outer limits of the bay. The Chilean corvette Pilcomayo lay in the roadstead, and on our way out, as we were passing within a short distance of her, Major deliberately jumped over the rail and swam for the Chilean ship. The captain immediately backed his main yard and sent a boat, in which I was a passenger, after the dog, but not before the clever beast had succeeded in reaching the gangway and had been pulled aboard the man of war. When we gained the deck of the corvette, sure enough there were the two missing sailors with the dog capering around them. It was too late for the captain to go through the necessary red tape to recover the deserters, but he secured his dog after much trouble."

"Some twenty years ago," said an old Californian, "there were two dogs in San Francisco whose fame had spread from one end of the Pacific slope to the other, and who were as well known as John Mackay and Senator Fair. They always ran together. That was the time when at all the resorts on California and Pine streets great spreads were given free every day at noon. The vagrant dogs first attracted attention by regularly going the rounds of these places and begging for food, which they invariably got, and it was not long before they put in a daily appearance at the Stock Exchange, where they became great favorites and were christened respectively Bummer and Brummel. At night they would disappear, and no one knew where they lodged. This went on for several years, until the dogs were as well known as any of the most approved swells about town. Finally one day Bummer appeared on 'change alone, and whining pitifully he pulled the coat tail of a man who had



FRANCIS.

trotted off, a happier, if not a better, member of canine society.

"I recall," said one of the gentlemen, "the case of a remarkably intelligent dog belonging to a lady in Longwood, a suburb of Boston. The family had gone to their seashore place at Swampscott, where they always passed the sum-

merly felt something rub against his leg, and looking down, saw Mac, whom he knew, vigorously wagging his tail. Mac got free transportation to his friends."

"When I was on the west coast of South America, in 1880, during the Chile-Peruvian war," said a former na-

known in those days as Russian Extension stock went off at a premium of 60 per cent. In 1865 the line between New Westminster and the Yukon River was surveyed, found to be practicable, and traversed completely the Klondike region.

The line was expected to be finished in 1867. Even the tariff for messages was fixed at £5 (\$25) per message. The receipts were estimated to yield about \$9,000,000 per annum. The line was actually constructed from New Westminster along the present route of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, where it was continued north toward Bering Sea to Fort Stager, three or four hundred miles beyond Quesnelle. This line is at this present moment in operation in a portion of the Cariboo country.

Then, in the midst of the whole business, after three years of hard work, came like a thunderclap the news that the Atlantic cable was a success. Three million dollars had been expended; yet the next day Russian Extension stock was not worth the printer's ink on its surface.

THE FAMOUS CHARTER OAK.

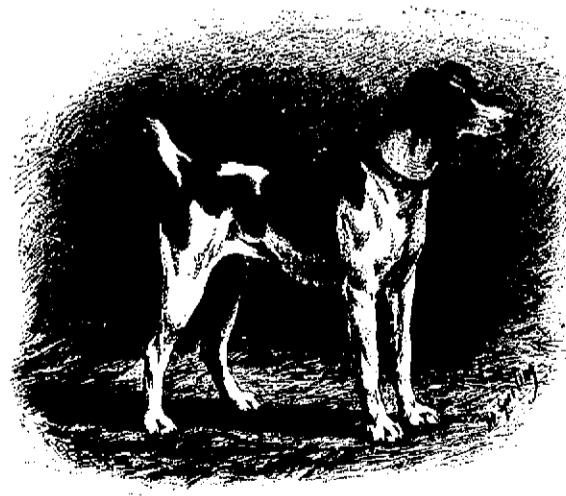
CONNECTICUT'S famous Charter Oak tree possessed a strange curiosity, which was never discovered until years after it fell, on August 21, 1856. An old negative, owned by Kellogg, discloses in the outlines of the branches against the sky several heads of human beings and animals. Two heads are perfectly formed, one very much resembling the bust of George Washington, the other that of some old dignitary with antique style of dress.

Every schoolboy knows of the history of the Charter Oak tree. In 1681 King Charles II. granted a charter to Connec-



HARTFORD'S FAMOUS CHARTER OAK.

Find the face and bust of Washington and other figures in the branches.



MAC.

been kind to him. This man, seeing that something serious had happened, followed the dog to a narrow alley, where, under some steps, he found the dead body of Brummel. He immediately reported Brummel's demise at the Stock Exchange, and then and there a coffin was procured in which was placed the body of poor Brummel, and in solemn procession the brokers, followed by Bummer, proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the interment took place. On the following morning the care taker of the cemetery found the dead body of Bummer lying on the grave of his faithful comrade. He also was buried with honors by the members of the exchange."

ticut. In 1686 King James II. sent Edmund Andrews over to recover it. He went to Hartford the following year, attended the assembly, and then demanded the charter. After it was produced and laid upon the table the lights were suddenly extinguished, and Capt. Joseph Wadsworth seized the precious roll of parchment and hid it in the Charter Oak.

The charter is about 6 feet long by 2 feet wide, and is framed with handsomely carved oak from the tree that safely harbored it during that crisis. The charter hangs in the capitol at Hartford, and while an object of great historical interest, is no less a curiosity than the picture of the old tree and its wonderful faces.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

New York Central R. R.

HARLEM DIVISION.

Leave North Adams via H. & A. R. R. for New York at 6.30 a. m.; arrive N. Y. city 11.30 a. m.; leave North Adams 9.25 a. m.; arrive N. Y. city 4.57 p. m.; leave North Adams 9.25 a. m.; leave North Adams 11.30 a. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 11.30 a. m.; arrive N. Y. City 3.30 p. m.

Eastbound and North Adams special trains daily except Sunday, arriving at North Adams at 11.30 a. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 11.30 a. m.; arrive North Adams 4.30. F. J. WOLY, General Agent, Albany, N. Y.

November 21, 1897.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

AT GREENFIELD.

For Springfield, Northampton, and Holyoke 6.30 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 11.15 a. m.; for Deerfield, Whately 6.30 a. m., 10.15 a. m.; for Springfield, Whately 6.30 a. m., 11.15 a. m., 1.00, 4.12 p. m.; Sundays 8.45 a. m.

For South Venango Junction, 8.02, 10.22 a. m., 1.22 p. m.; 4.54, 9.15 p. m.; Sundays 4.00 a. m., 10.22 a. m., 1.22 p. m.

For Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, and Windsor, 10.22 a. m., 1.22 p. m.; Sundays 4.55 a. m., 9.15 p. m.

For Lyndonville, 10.22 a. m., 1.22, 8.15 p. m.; For Newport and Sherbrooke, 10.22 a. m., 9.15 p. m.

Fitchburg Railroad.

Corrected Nov. 15, 1897.

Trains leave North Adams going East—1.37, 4.30, 8.30, 10.08, 2.00, 4.31, 5.30, 2.00 a. m.

Going West—1.30, 10.08, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, 18.05, 11.45, c.1.39, c.1.40 p. m.

Train Arrive From East—10.08, a. m., 12.10, 1.34, 5.00, 12.15, 11.45, c.2.39 p. m.

From West—8.37, 15.15, 7.25, 9.35 a. m., 12.40, c.12.55, 4.31, c.1.02, 8.35, 7.00 p. m.

For Daily, except Monday.

For Daily, Sunday included.

Sunday only.

Stages

NORTH ADAMS AND READINGTON.

THOMAS H. JULIAN, Proprietor.

Leave Post Office, North Adams 1.30 p. m.; give Post Office, Readington, 8 a. m.

Finest and Most Up-to-date Printing at the TRANSCRIPT Office at prices paid elsewhere for poorer work.

Hoosac Valley Street Railway

ADAMS LINE.

Leave North Adams—7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30, 12.15, 1.15, 1.35, 2.15, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45.

Leave Adams—5.30, 6.10, 16.30, 7.35, 8.00, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30, 12.15, 1.15, 1.30, 2.15, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00.

WILLIAMSTOWN LINE.

Leave North Adams—5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.30, 11.30, 12.15, 1.15, 1.35, 2.15, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45.

Leave Williamstown—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30, 12.15, 1.15, 1.30, 2.15, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 p. m.

To Blackstone only.

Every Saturday and Sunday afternoon cars on the three lines run twenty and twenty minutes apart, all making connections on Main street.

WM. T. NARY, Super.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. C. Boyd entertained friends at her home on River street.

George H. Pair has returned from New York and is prepared to do first-class ladies' tailoring.

The net proceeds of the Charity ball which will go to the benefit of the hospital were \$500.

E. J. Little and Leon Berry of this city and T. H. Hughes of Adams entered Miss business college this week.

The number of books taken from the public library during March was 7010, about 150 more than during February.

Rev. W. L. Tenney has returned from Connecticut and is improved in health, but will be unable to preach tomorrow.

Representative Hall of Williamsport presented several petitions in favor of the Greyclock reservation in the state legislature.

L. M. Barnes pays off his employees in gold coin tonight. How different this would have been if the people had so elected some months ago.

A fire in a chimney on Richmond avenue last night called out the fire department, but after the long run their services were not needed.

Rollin G. Cook and E. G. Baldwin of Pittsfield left this morning for a tramp up Greylock, and expect to land in this city by tonight.

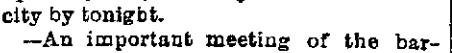
An important meeting of the barkeeps' union will be held tomorrow. The disagreement with two or three saloons have been satisfactorily settled for the present.

The mission of Notre Dame church has been unusually well attended this week. The services have been for men, and at the evening meetings the church has been crowded. Confessions for the men have also been heard.

The bill to place telephone companies under the supervision of the gas and electric light commission, in which there is much local interest, has passed to a third reading.

In the apportionment of delegates to the republican state convention, just fixed by the state committee, Berkshire is allowed 94, four less than last year. There are 155 less delegates from the entire state.

TRADEMARK

 Get a Hat

that

keeps its color and shape. Get a Croft & Knapp. It will look new until you tire of wearing it.

This is the 40 years' old Trade-Mark stamped on the leather.

TRADEMARK

CROFT & KNAPP

HAPPY DAYS AMONG THE HILLS.

Every quaint, expectant quiver

Every willow, in the vale,

Every curve along the river,

Every note borne on the gale,

Every glimpse of flashing fountains,

Every wild rose on the hill,

Every sunset on the mountains

I recall and love them still.

Off I tread those pleasant places,

Dwell upon those tender themes,

See again those smiling faces,

Welcoming me in my dreams,

And those blissful memories hauntings me

When disappointment crossed,

And my joys and troublous hauntings me

With the joys that I have

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victim upon whom it fastens itself is almost endurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who writer under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it."

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankles.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them."

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I

could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

proclaim to the world that we are Americans; that we honor the men who gave us freedom; that we remember their gallant deeds and heroism and are proud of our country. We do not care to wait until noon to proclaim the fact, and what is more we do not propose to do so. The board of aldermen are not of the 400 and the veto was given a chance to sleep for all time. The mayor does not get up early enough to suppress patriotism.

In order to meet the enormous demand for a revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" by the Castle Square theater company, it has been arranged to make this play the attraction for Easter week.

Charles H. Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night," will be produced in New Haven on April 18, with Georgia Caine, Villa Knox, Otis Harlan, William Devere, Lew Bloom and W. H. Currie in the cast.

At the Columbia, April 4, John L. Sullivan will appear in an athletic sketch, in which he shows how eight trains. He also boxes three rounds with Professor Ed White.

Alice Judson of Washington, formerly of the Castle Square opera company, is to take Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper's place in "El Capitan," at the end of holy week.

When it was christened the young man felt much pride in it, but after the horrible murders had been committed and the long-drawn-out investigation and trial had ended, Herbert Fuller wished with all his heart that his father's vessel had borne another name. And now the new trial is on, sharing public interest with the threatened war, and young Fuller has foreseen newspapers and passes bulletin boards with averted eyes. But he cannot turn a deaf ear to conversation in public places, in which he frequently catches the familiar and almost detested name.

The company, headed by Willie Collier, which is to present "The Man From Mexico" at the Park theater a week from tomorrow evening for the first time in Boston, includes such well-known artists as Maelyn Arbuckle, Dan Mason, George W. Parsons, Charles Mason, Phillip H. Ryley, M. L. Eckert, Louise Allen, Carrie Elberts, Violette Rand, Katherine Muklins, Eugene Jeills and L. Sheehan.

The entire audience at the Grand Opera House on Monday night, on the occasion of the opening of the Boston lyric opera season, was photographed by flashlight. After the performance the entire company was also photographed. Both resulting photographs will be distributed as souvenirs later in the season.

Richard Mansfield will return to the Hollis Street theater for a brief engagement, beginning on April 11, and will present a series of his most notable successes. Among the plays given will be "The Devil's Disciple," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "A Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl" and "Arms and the Man."

Mattie Belle Ladd, who appears this week as Lydia Hawthorne in "Dorothy," is a singer of whose beauty and talents Boston may well be proud. She was born in this city and received her musical education here.

Charles E. Evans has disposed of the acting rights of "A Parlor Match" to Messrs. Fred Franken, William M. Gray and Will J. Block. The old success will be put on the road next season.

In order to meet the enormous demand for a revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" by the Castle Square theater company, it has been arranged to make this play the attraction for Easter week.

Charles H. Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night," will be produced in New Haven on April 18, with Georgia Caine, Villa Knox, Otis Harlan, William Devere, Lew Bloom and W. H. Currie in the cast.

At the Columbia, April 4, John L. Sullivan will appear in an athletic sketch, in which he shows how eight trains. He also boxes three rounds with Professor Ed White.

Alice Judson of Washington, formerly of the Castle Square opera company, is to take Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper's place in "El Capitan," at the end of holy week.

ALFRED OF WINCHESTER.

Mayor of the Modern City to Honor the Memory of the Great King.

If in October, 1901, England is not busily engaged in a war, the thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred the Great will be fittingly celebrated. If this comes to pass, as already arranged, the city of Winchester, the capital of Alfred's little kingdom and the place where he passed the most of his life, will be the center of interest.

A monument with this object in view has already been set on foot in Winchester and has received the cordial support of the bishop, the dean and chapter, the college and the corporation. The cause has been warmly taken up by the mayor, Mr. Bowker, and it may perhaps be regarded as a good augury that, though his predecessors in the mayoral dignity number 713, himself is the first who has ever borne the honored name of Alfred.

The first years of Alfred's reign were years of storm and stress, when he saw his kingdom desolated by the ruthless army of the Danes, years of a desperate struggle for independence, in which,

Alfred of Winchester.

MAJOR OF WINCHESTER.

Though often defeated, he never lost heart. At last victory crowned his efforts and in 878 the treasury of Widmoro conferred some years of peace and rest on the exhausted country. By that time England was divided into two parts, Alfred retaining the country south of Watling street, of which Winchester was the natural capital. There, in the fortress palace of Wolvesey, he spent the most peaceful years of his reign, devoting himself to the advancement and improvement of his people.

The first years of Alfred's reign were years of storm and stress, when he saw his kingdom desolated by the ruthless army of the Danes, years of a desperate struggle for independence, in which,

Alfred of Winchester.

Up in the fifth story of the state house the state board of health is doing a work just now that is deserving of the widest publicity. The board is always working in the right direction, but seldom more effectively than when engaged in detecting fraud. In our markets all over the state, and all over New England, are great arrays of jars of jellies, "Rhuberry," "Quince," "Strawberry," "Currant," "Pineapple," "Orange," and many other fruits; but, as a matter of fact, these jars contain none of these fruits whatever, so that while putting on an appearance of complying with the law strictly to the letter, these preparations are miserably frauds, and are usually made up of the cheapest substances, such as apples, potatoes, glucose and other materials. They have none of the nicer fruits which are represented upon the labels. The board of health a while ago began the analysis of these various jellies and the results are astounding.

The board has a great variety of jars that have been collected by their order from business places all over the state. Three men are employed to collect samples of food for examination and they buy them from the dealers, running the same chances as the regular customers of getting pure or mixed preparations. As a result of the investigation thus far made, Dr. Abbott of the board says that nine-tenths of the jellies sold are fraudulent. We may, therefore, expect a lively time in the near future among the manufacturers. The law is plain and the board can do no better service than by applying it with vigor and without mercy. Food adulteration should stop. The public health demands it.

Many people take pride in having ships named for them, and few probably regret the fact, but there is one young man who is now sick of his own name, because of the fact that he was once thus favored. Every time he goes on the street just at present, his name stares at him from the bulletin boards and he confesses to an uncanny feeling in the frequency with which it meets his eye. It is Herbert Fuller, for whom the ill-starred barkentine was named.

Her hair was bright as goldenrod And such an spider's spinning, We leaned upon the joyous' stile And listened to the thrushes, When first I signed to see her smile And smiled to see her blushes.

Ber's hair was bright as goldenrod And such an spider's spinning, The chock's the thistle's simile That set our parents' similes, My joys and griefs begin again.

On Invasion's fairy tale, And in the brooding dove, We hushed my happy weeding To listen to the brooding dove, Ber, oh how short those hours of love, How long their bitter raving!

IRISH SONG.

On Invasion's fairy tale, And in the brooding dove, We hushed my happy weeding To listen to the brooding dove, Ber, oh how short those hours of love, How long their bitter raving!

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ONE MORE BARGAIN....**150 pairs Men's Congress
and Lace Shoes at****\$1 per pair****Wm. Martin & Co's.**

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.

FOR EASTER....

PRESSED FLOWERS from the Holy Land, in booklets 50c; on cards 10c. PRAYER BOOK MARKERS and clasps. PAPER CUTTERS and spoons.

Dickinson's Jewelers.

Stationer, Art Dealer;

We have a great variety of PICTURES appropriate for Easter at from 15c up, while each of our various departments are just as crowded with acceptable gifts.

BARGAINS**For Saturday, April 2.**Roast Pork, 8c lb. Pork Chops, 3 lbs for 25c
Prime Ducks, 12c lb. Prime Fowls, 12c lb

All kinds of vegetables at Lowest Cash Prices.

BATEMAN'S City Market,
115 Main Street.**SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.**ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY
ADS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.**TO RENT.**

Tenement in Cavanaugh block.

Small tenement. Apply 13 Summit ave.

Post-office block, hot and cold water m heat. Inquire of Clarence Gallup Adams Savings Bank Building.

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements.

150 East Main street, inquire at the

Clothing store, 21 Main street. T 3531.

Tenement farm, a part of house, barn and land. Very good opportunities for market gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 50 Main street.

Tenement corner of Hosack and Ashland streets, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire of Clarence Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank Block.

Tenement in Cavanaugh block.

Tip shop in prosperous town, no competition. Apply 13 Summit ave. T 243-27

Two-room tenement, Luther st., \$12 per month

13-room tenement, Potter pl., \$12 per month

16-room tenement, Lincoln st., \$15 per month

Inquire at Bear & Dowin's law office. Mar tin's block.

A 7-room tenement, 60 Liberty st., \$12 per month.

Two new 6-room houses, all modern improve ments. Apply T. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st.

Desirable tenement on Glouster avenue. H. A. Gallup, Boland block.

FOUND.

A monkey wrench. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

WANTED.

The address of any of the girls that fled from the Zylionite brass works that went work.

T. A. L. Smith Brush Co., Larchburg, N.Y.

An apprentice willing to devote her time to military. Miss Helen L. Joyce, 68 Main St.

Shipping clerk wanted. F. J. Barber, State street.

W 262 t.

Energetic unmarried man of good address for permanent position. Address: Business, Transcript office.

W 262 t.

A person 12 years for general housework—cooks, washes, whites, washes. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau.

GENTS' W.A.R.TED.—We want good, reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock. No experience necessary. Liberal salary or commission. Active men desired. Good men employment at good pay. Address W. D. Chase & Co., Geneva, N.Y.

LOST.

Gold pencil, Tiffany make, marked F. Simpson.

Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

L 251 12 t.

SITUATIONS WANTED

The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 1, Kimball block, Main street, is headquarters for obtaining help and situations.

J. A. George, Manager.

We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call, write or telephone, T. W. Richmond, coal and wood. Sole agents for Swift's Lowell Fertilizers.

W. H. Lyon, the Holden street photographer, is now prepared to make "The Klondike," a new novelty in photographs at 75c, a dozen. You ought to see them. Fine, glossy portraits equaling \$4.00 work at \$2.00 with ticket \$1.50. Mat or dull finish portraits, \$3.00 a dozen. Same with ticket, \$2.75. We use the Aristoc printing out papers, considered the finest and largest in the world. Not fading, absolutely permanent photographs guaranteed, if

Morris Phillips, R. D. Barason, W. Noel, Walker, Morrison, Arnold Leonard, James Roberts are the addition to the list of the Orient bicycle riders. Why don't you have one?

In Addition

To our demonstration of Jellyco

table desserts we will serve to all who visit our store the balance of

this week, BURNHAM'S NOUR

ISHING CLAM BOUILLON AND

CHOWDER. Also Burnham's

famous Beef, Iron and Wine Toofie.

You will do well to call, and have the lady in attendance explain to

me about their merits.

FINE SAGE CHEESE.

H. A. SHERMAN,

101 Main Street.

CENTER STREET GANG "PINCHED"Officers Will Watch Tough Youths.
Many Police Court Cases.

Jenks Bradley and William Bradley, two young boys, were in court this morning charged with malicious mischief. The complaint against them was sworn out by three young men who claimed that the two boys with a number of others gathered near the Columbia opera house Thursday evening and threw sticks, stones and mud at them as they passed.

The boys are known to belong to "a gang of tough kids" who boast that they are "dead tough," and the police will hereafter keep watch of them. The boys were guilty and through the efforts of Lawyer Mack were placed on six months probation.

G. W. Bradley was arrested on a new complaint, charging him with advertising himself as a physician. This is a second charge against the defendant, it being believed that the first charge did not cover the case sufficiently. He pleaded not guilty and the case was continued until April 7 under \$100 bonds.

Michael Dineen, Michael Cody and Thomas Nealon for drunkenness and disturbing the peace had their cases continued until April 4. Cody is also charged with assault and battery.

Edward Carroll and William O'Brien had charges of disturbing the peace against them and were continued until April 4 under \$100 bonds. Charles Mason for drunkenness was placed on three months probation. Rudolphus Lanfair and Michael Stranahan were sentenced to 60 days in jail for the same offense. James Murnigan for a like offense had his case continued until April 9.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING.Southern Features of Local Interest
Told By G. M. Darby.

The clerks employed in Burlingame & Darby's store, with their wives, assembled by invitation Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Weller on Bracewell avenue for a few hours of social enjoyment. There were 28 persons present and all were much interested in an account given by George M. Darby of his recent trip in the South.

Mr. Darby spent a short time in Columbia, S.C., as the guest of Rev. Dr. A. C. Osborne, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in this city and now president of Benedict college, which is educating colored people for the work of teaching and preaching. There are now 23 students and Mr. Darby was greatly impressed by their capacity as students. He said they could give some of our high school pupils a tussle in Latin that would surprise them.

There are in Columbia many other things of interest, not the least being a lively business in cotton manufacturing, done mostly with northern capital. Mr. Darby also visited Florida and saw many interesting things there to talk about. He described the scenery, the way the people build their homes, etc. In St. Augustine he saw the oldest house and the narrowest street in America. In DeLand, Fla., he visited Stanton university, to which the late C. T. Sampson of this city gave an endowment which yields \$1,000 a year to the library. De Land is the winter home of Miss Burlingame and Lue Gim Gong of this city. Mr. Darby also visited Lake Helen and De Leon Springs in Florida. His description of what he saw was heard with great interest by the company, who also took pleasure in looking over the photographs he brought home.

After the talk, which occupied about an hour, refreshments were served and the occasion will be very pleasantly remembered by all who were present.

Where Is the Sugar Season?

Reports from the surrounding country and sugar bushes say that the maple sugar season is nearly over, and that the crop has been rather small. Local merchants have come to the conclusion, however, that the season hadn't yet begun, as very little of the new crop has come in yet. There is considerable old sugar on the market under the guise of this season's article, and of course some new sugar. But the merchants have been anxiously inquiring where the season is this year, anyway.

Prices are fairly low for a small crop. Syrup is from \$1 for the best to 80 cents for the cheaper grade. Sugar is practically the same as last year. The facts seem to be that the sugar makers are holding their products for a rise in price, and that the new goods will not be in to large extent till prices are advanced to what the makers think reasonable for a small crop. Contrary to general opinion, good sugar weather has been scarce this year. There were a few good sugar days last month, but for the most part there has not been enough change in temperature between night and day for a good flow of sap.

No Jewelry Prices Here.

Local ice dealers notice by the papers that the price of ice has advanced chiefly in Troy and New York, it being nearly double what it was last year. The reason is said to be a short crop caused by unfavorable conditions for harvesting, the chief obstacle being the unusual amount of snow. A good crop was secured in this section and the price will probably not be raised unless there should be a demand for shipment at better prices than pre a- liere.

**REPRESENTATIVE HALL SECURED**

As the Memorial Day Orator, Plans for the Campfire.

C. D. Sanford post has engaged Representative A. E. Hall of Williamstown as Memorial day orator. The music will be furnished by Clapp's band. The program of exercises and the decoration of graves will take place in the forenoon and it is probable that a patriotic service will be held in Grand Army hall in the evening.

At the campfire to be held next Friday evening by Sanford post in celebration of Lee's surrender a feature of the exercises will be singing by the "juvenile" quartet composed of Commander H. A. Tower and Comrades F. W. Fulton, J. Q. Irwin, and Charles H. Warren. One of the songs to be sung by them will contain one or more original stanzas referring to our troubles with Spain and stating the attitude of the "old vets." The campfire is to be one of the old-fashioned sort and those who attend may expect a jolly time. The hall will probably be filled.

Gen. Putnam and His Family.

Descendants of Gen. Israel Putnam entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution Friday evening at the home of Mrs. F. A. Walker on Church street. The descendants were Mrs. Walker, Mrs. M. M. Keyes, Mrs. E. A. Bryant and Mrs. C. W. Wright. The evening was largely passed with a very interesting account of the famous Connecticut general. Mrs. Walker has many valuable relics of the general, including the sword he wore as he took his remarkable ride down the stone steps, as related in every American history.

The rooms were elaborately decorated, the central feature being the portraits of the Putnam family with the coat of arms, surrounded by the national colors. There were a large number present, and the evening was one of the pleasantest in the social history of the chapter.

Suit Against the Fitchburg.

Lawyer M. E. Couch yesterday entered suit against the Fitchburg railroad for \$10,000 damages to H. M. Stiglich of Blackinton. It was mentioned in these columns some time ago that such action would be taken by Mr. Stiglich, whose peculiar injury has resulted more seriously than was expected. The company's snow plow was driven past the Blackinton station at a rapid speed and threw heavy pieces of ice and frozen snow in all directions. The ice and snow smashed the depot windows and cut Mr. Stiglich on the face and badly injured him.

Among the Churches.ADVENT CHURCH.
At the morning and evening services Rev. George S. Teeple of Westfield will preach. A prayer meeting will be held Sunday evening at 6 o'clock and Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

T. M. C. A.

Secretary B. E. Lovejoy will have charge of the men's meeting Sunday evening.

All the members, new and old, of the Boy's department are invited to the supper Monday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Professor Livingstone of Williams college will preach Sunday morning. The Men's Sunday Evening club will be in charge in the evening.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 6:15 o'clock Sunday evening.

BAPTIST.

The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "The Pauline Plan of Christian Giving." In the evening his subject will be "Christ the Fullness of God."

The annual meeting of the Woman's missionary society will be held Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

METHODIST.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

The adjourned meeting of the quarterly conference will be held Monday evening. Annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Lecture on "Boys" by the pastor Friday evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "The Old and the New." In the evening "Gethsemane."

Tuesday evening the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid society will be held.

Wednesday evening a 15 cent supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening at 8:30 the monthly meeting of the executive committee will be held.

UNITIVERSALIST.

The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "The Old and the New." In the evening "Gethsemane."

Tuesday evening the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid society will be held.

Wednesday evening a 15 cent supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening at 8:30 the monthly meeting of the executive committee will be held.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.10 a.m., Sunday school.
11 a.m., Mass, holy communion and sermon.

7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. William Cabell Brown of Brazil, South America.

Holy week services:

Daily at 10 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. until Good Friday.

On Good Friday at 10:30 a.m., 12 m. and 4:30 p.m.

On Easter even (Saturday) at 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

The three hours' devotion will be observed on Good Friday, and on Saturday afternoon there will be a baptism of children.

The bishop will make a special visitation to St. John's on Easter Monday evening, the service commencing at 8:15 o'clock.

BRAYTONVILLE.

Miss Grace Haggerty and Willard Brown are ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. E. M. Harrison has broken ground for a new house on West Main street.

Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at Hosford's tonight and every night.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Judgement Against Fitchburg in Pownal Crossing Accident Case.

The first case against the Fitchburg railroad for damages as a result of the terrible Pownal grade crossing accident has been decided by a judgment for \$250 against the railroad company. It was given Friday afternoon by the jury in the Windham county, Vt., court, on the suit brought by George A. Boyden, for the estate of Edward Rogue, one of those who was killed.

The story of the accident is too well known to need repetition. On Sunday, July 21, 1895, four young men of this city, Edward Roger, Jerry Trudeau, Edward Chaput and Oliver Daudelin, drove from here to Pownal. On the return, their team was struck by a Fitchburg engine at the Pownal crossing, they were killed, three instantly.

Both sides in the case had elaborate maps of the crossings at the place, and many witnesses were heard. Many from this city, Williamstown and Pownal were present at the trial. The suit was for \$10,000.

NEXT